

The Palmer Sentinel.

A Business and Family Newspaper—Independent in Politics and Religion—Devoted to Agriculture, Arts, Sciences, Literature and General Intelligence.

VOLUME I.

PALMER DEPOT, MASS., THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1846.

NUMBER 26.

THE SENTINEL

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
Whittemore & Tenney,
Mechanics' Hall, (Opposite the Western Railroad
House,) up stairs, Main Street,
PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

Terms—\$1.25 a year in advance.
\$1.50 at the end of three months—\$1.75 at the
end of the year—Single Copies three cents.

Any person who will procure as ten good respo-
sible subscribers, shall receive one copy gratis.
Advertisements conspicuously inserted on the us-
ual terms.
All orders and communications must be post paid,
and directed to Palmer Depot, Mass.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages
are paid.

SELECTED TALES.

From the Flag of Our Union.

BROKER'S CLERK, Or, The Deposited Treasure.

A True Story.

BY THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER I.

Twenty years ago—or thereabouts—re-
sided in the New England metropolis, one
Jules Vincent, a very wealthy broker—indeed,
he was accounted by his monied
contemporaries, a millionaire—and of
course he was very much respected. He
was a cunning, calculating, clear-sighted
Yankee. He knew the value of every-
thing to a fraction; besides, possessing
the wonderful faculty of knowing every
body—we mean in a pecuniary sense—for
beyond this he never saw any value.—
When a note was offered for discount at
the Bank, of which he was a Director,
and Jules' opinion had more weight than
the united voice of the whole board, and
as he decided so were bank favors dis-
pensed. Merchants had so much confi-
dence in his soundness and integrity, that
they frequently preferred depositing their
money in his 'safe,' than to trust it in the
vaults of the Banks.

Jules Vincent had an only daughter—
and, of course, like all millionaires' daugh-
ters, she had the reputation of being tran-
scendantly beautiful. Whether it be true,
or not, that opulent fathers always have
handsome daughters, we will not presume
to say, nor stop to discuss the point—but
in the particular case of Miss Clementina
Vincent, we unhesitatingly decide in the
affirmative. She was just seventeen—had
sparkling black eyes—a sweet pair of
pouting lips lined with pearly white teeth
—rosy cheeks—and in the evening had
beautiful tresses of glossy raven hair
hanging luxuriantly over her white neck,
—and in the morning it was nicely 'pinned
up in papers.' Add to all these per-
fections, a figure of symmetrical propor-
tions—not so slender and fragile as the
reed, nor so flat and thick as a Dutch dai-
ry-man's daughter. Miss Clementina
Vincent, therefore, was a beautiful speci-
men of modern loveliness; and as such
we proclaim her to the reader; and if she
did 'tith' a little, it only made her seem
more innocent and interesting. And if
she had 'tinkered' a little—a very little—
but she didn't—why the many solid charms
she would ultimately possess, would have
more than counteracted the effects of a
slight obliquity of the organ of vision, be-
sides half a dozen other such trifling im-
perfections.

Jules Vincent had in his employ a clerk
—not a supernumerary old fellow like Tim
Linkinwater, nor a dilapidated, game leg-
ged, nervous one like Newman Forges—but
a young, active, genteel young man of
twenty-two, with handsome features and
an honest countenance, and who managed
Mr Vincent's financial affairs to that
gentleman's perfect satisfaction, whenever
he was absent from the office. He also
—with his employer's advice, freely im-
parted—kept a little pocket memorandum
book, in which he noted down every im-
portant matter which came under his ob-
servation, and which he deemed worth
remembering.

Henry Milton—for this was the youth's
name—had formed an intimacy with Miss
Clementina Vincent, without the knowl-
edge or consent of that lady's papa. It so
happened that Henry was frequently de-
spatched to the house of his employer, to
obtain some article or other which Mr
Vincent had, in his haste, left behind.—
This was very agreeable to him, for Miss
Clementina always appeared to wait upon
him, and treated him on these occasions
with so much kindness and condescension
that he was not long in discovering that
she was 'deeply in love' with him! and
that singular fact reminded him that he
was just as deeply in love with her! Mat-
ters continued in this way for a long time,
when our lovers began to imagine that

they ought to be married,—that billing
and cooing was well enough for a time,
but it wouldn't do always—and they finally
concluded that they must be married,—
and it was further determined that Hen-
ry should 'pop the question' to the old
gentleman—i. e. to the lady's papa—and if
he gave his consent, the nuptials should
be celebrated forthwith.

CHAPTER II.

The morning subsequent to the day
when Clementina and Henry formed their
positive resolutions, the latter was seated
at the desk in Mr Vincent's office, con-
templating the novel task he had prom-
ised his dear Clementina that day to per-
form. He was puzzled to know how to
break the matter to that gentleman—what
particular phrases and words were best
fitted to express his wishes—and what
bearing and attitude to assume to have a
pleasing effect upon him. After cogitat-
ing a long time upon these particulars, he
finally hit upon the precise manner in
which he would make his fond desires
known.

At length the momentous period arrived.
Mr Jules Vincent entered the office in his
usual blustering manner—threw off his
coat and hat—wiped the perspiration from
his brow and from his spectacles—
hemmed and hawed, and finally seated
himself in his arm-chair.
"Hem! Henry!" said the old man.
"Sir?" said the young man.
"Cash balance last night?"
"Yes, sir."
"All correct. Any customers this morn-
ing?"
"No, sir."
"All correct." And Mr Vincent took up
one of the morning papers. He had formed
such a habit of using the phrase 'All
correct,' that he often detected himself
using it when it was not correct.

Henry stuck his pen over his ear—dis-
mounted from his stool—and approached his
employer. But he had forgotten what
he intended to say, and was at a loss what
to substitute. He now stood before the
father of Clementina—he had gone too
far to recede—and Mr Vincent looked up
to learn his clerk's business.

"Can I have a moment's private conver-
sation with you?" said Henry, modestly.
"With me?—private?—impossible!—
You can't want any private conversation
with me," replied the millionaire, with a
look of astonishment.

"Yes, sir—1—"
"Well, speak out."
"I—I—that is, I—"
"Well—what? No losses, hey? No
embezzlements?"
"No, sir—nothing of the kind."
"Well, what then?"

"I wish, sir—to make known to you, sir
—that—that I, sir—or rather, sir, that your
sir—"

"Well, my what? Don't stand there
trembling and stammering before me."

"Your daughter, sir—"

"My daughter—the d—1?" exclaimed
Mr Vincent.

"Yes, sir—your daughter and myself
both solicit your permission to be married."

"Hem!" was the only reply of Mr Vin-
cent.

A silence of two minutes now interven-
ed, and Henry stood trembling and blush-
ing before his abrupt employer. At length
the latter looked up.

"What are you standing there for?"
—asked he.

"To obtain your decision, sir."

"You love my daughter?"

"Yes, sir."

"And she loves you, sir?"

"I am fully persuaded that she does—
sir."

"How became you so intimate with my
daughter?"

"I have met her frequently when I have
been sent to your house, sir."

"Oh, ho! hem! I see how it is! Love
before business! Never! do! Young
man, think no more of her."

"Do you positively refuse?"

"I refuse nothing reasonable! My
daughter's engaged—or rather she soon
will be. I intend her for another. She
is to be the wife of a young millionaire."

"But she will—"

"She will do just as I bid her. I'll have
no romantic damsels in my family. Take
my advice, young man—go to work—per-
severe—be industrious, be frugal—and you
will one day become—"

"The husband of Clementina?" added
Henry, enquiringly.

"No, you rascal."

"What then?"

"A rich man!"

"You mean a poor miserable d—1," ex-
claimed Henry, as he again mounted his
desk stool.

CHAPTER III.

One month had now elapsed since Hen-
ry's interview with his inexorable em-
ployer, during which time he had not again
breached the delicate subject to him.—
Henry continued to see his beloved Clem-
entina almost daily, and they both, of
course, felt miserable—very miserable in-
deed—but they did not pine away as some
lovers do—they vowed eternal constancy
to each other,—billed and cooed as much
as ever,—and thrived wonderfully well for
very miserable beings.

It was Henry's usual custom after 'bank
hours' to leave the office and take a stroll
around the city with some of his compan-
ions; but one afternoon he had worked
himself into a fit of melancholy, thinking
of his beloved Clementina, and instead of
going out, he threw himself into a chair,
in the back apartment of the office, where
he sat meditating over his unhappy pros-
pects. Mr Vincent being at the same
time in the front room, he was not distur-
bed.

Meanwhile a stranger entered the office,
having in his hand a large casket.

"Have I the honor of addressing Mr
Vincent?" asked he.

"Vincent's my name, sir—hem."

"I have a request to make of you."

"Shall be very happy to serve you—
hem!"

"I am about to leave the city," resumed
the stranger, "for the West Indies. I have
within this casket, sir, jewels to the
amount of ninety thousand dollars!"

Mr Vincent's eyes opened wonderfully
wide—while Henry, in the back apart-
ment opened his ears, drew out his mem-
orandum book, and commenced writing.

"I wish," continued the stranger, "to de-
posit this treasure in a responsible person's
hands until my return. You, sir, have
been recommended to me as the most
proper person with whom I could bestow
such a trust. When I call for it you shall
be amply repaid for your trouble. My
name, sir, is Don Felix Andreas—here is
my card!"

"I accede to your request, and am flattered
with the great confidence you re-
pose in me."

"All that I require of you is a receipt for
each one of these precious stones," said
the Spanish gentleman as he opened the
casket.

"Certainly, sir. I always give and take
receipts."

The contents were now thoroughly ex-
amined and a schedule of the same was
appended to the receipt, which was duly
signed and delivered. The business being
concluded, Don Felix Andreas bid the bro-
ker 'a good evening' and retired, while
Jules deposited the casket of blazing bril-
liants within his fire-proof safe!

CHAPTER IV.

One year had now passed away since
Don Felix Andreas deposited his casket
of jewels in the hands of Jules Vincent.—
It was at this particular period, that the
latter gentleman began to exercise his pa-
rental authority over his unyielding and
undutiful daughter. He allowed her just
three weeks to prepare for her nuptial
day—when her union with Timotheus
Tinkleton, the son of the millionaire, Mr
Tobias Tinkleton, the Jewish diamond-
merchant, he determined should be duly
solemnized!

Master Henry and Miss Clementina
were more watched than ever—the former
was maddened almost to desperation—
while the latter was frantic at the bare
idea of being united to a hideous Jew,
when, but for her hard-hearted papa, she
might become the wife of the handsome
Henry Milton. And the name of Tinkleton
too was so odious, she could not bear to
hear it mentioned. "Mrs Timotheus Tin-
kleton," thought she—

"Phoebe! What a name
To swell the trump of future fame!"

Well, we are not surprised that she was
displeased with the name, when that of
Mrs Henry Milton had monopolized her
sweetest thoughts so long.

The day preceding the nuptials quickly
arrived. There was no hope! and Hen-
ry, however bitterly he felt, determined
not to consider her lost to him so long as
her name continued Miss Clementina Vin-
cent. And he here commenced this prais-
eworthy resolution to every young man
who may happen to be in a similar mis-
erable situation. On this particular morn-
ing, Henry went to the office and put it in
order, at least one hour earlier than usual
—for he deemed it worse than useless to
lie in bed when he could not sleep—and
seating himself in Mr Vincent's chair, com-
menced perusing the papers of that morn-
ing. Almost the first article that attract-
ed his attention was an account of a
'Dreadful Earthquake in St. Domingo.'—
He read it over, and when he came to the

list of sufferers his eye accidentally caught
the name of "Don Felix Andreas."

"Don Felix Andreas," muttered Henry
to himself. "That name sounds familiar
I certainly have heard it somewhere be-
fore. Let me see—Don Felix—Andreas.
It is hardly possible," and he thrust his
hand into his coat pocket—took out his
memorandum-book, and began to turn
over the leaves. He soon came to the
page on which was recorded, most mini-
utely, the transactions of that gentleman
with Mr Jules Vincent.

"I thought I could not be mistaken,"—
continued Henry. "The same individual
without a shadow of doubt. I wonder if
he has left any heirs?—If not old Croesus
will add another fortune to his mine, and
the world will be no wiser for it."

A second edition of the morning paper
was now thrown into the office, contain-
ing later news and further particulars. In
this he found it contradicted that Don
Andreas was one of the sufferers, but that
he had the day previously embarked for
Boston. This he laid upon the desk, and
commenced his daily duties.

Mr Jules Vincent now appeared. He
took up the paper containing the earliest
account and commenced reading. In a
few moments he started up, went to his
safe, and opening a draw, took out a card
and resumed his seat.

"Hem! the same! it can't be any other,
hem!" ejaculated Mr Vincent in a whis-
per, but not so low as to be lost to the
quick ear of Henry. He now went to his
safe, took out the casket of his valuables,
which he conveyed to the back apartment
and locked the door after him.

This movement did not escape his ac-
tive and vigilant clerk, who, on following
him as far as the door, made bold to gaze
through the key-hole. Displayed upon
the table, he saw the brilliant diamonds,
the emeralds, the topazes, &c., and he also
saw the sparkling and avareous optics
of Mr Jules Vincent gazing in admiration
over them. Henry now applied his
ear to the same aperture, and hearing the
annexed soliloquy, he noted it down in his
well-filled memorandum-book.

"That's a wind-fall without doubt—a
perfect God-send. True, the gentleman
took my receipt—but what of that? It has
probably been swallowed up with him.
What a lucky old dog I am. I understand
that he has a dissolute son prowling
about the city—but what of him?—his
father would not trust him with the jew-
els, why should he then trust him with the
receipt? No! the chances are decidedly
in my favor. Ninety thousand dollars'
worth of diamonds and other jewels. My
friend, Tobias Tinkleton, I dare say, could
get a hundred and fifty thousand for 'em!'
I wonder if that cunning boy, Henry,
knows anything of the transaction? Let
me see—no! he was out of the office at
the time. Yes—I am sure! for it was late
in the afternoon—when he's always away.
Well—I think I can safely look upon the
treasure as mine!"

Mr Vincent carefully replaced the bril-
liant jewels in the casket, unlocked the
door, and conveyed them again to the safe.
In the course of an hour a dissipated
looking young man entered the office, and
before making apparent his business, ad-
dressed the broker as follows:—
"Sad news to-day, Mr Vincent."
"Hem! Yes."
"You are doubtless in possession of all
the particulars?"
"Of what?"
"Of the terrible earthquake in St. Do-
mingo."
"Yes—I did read something concerning
it."

"You probably saw my father's death
announced in the list of sufferers?"

Mr Vincent stared in the face of the
young man, and said in a stern voice—"I
know not you nor your father either!"

"My name is Manuel Andreas. I am
the only son and heir of Don Felix An-
dreas, and come to claim a casket of jew-
els which he placed in your possession,
previous to his departure for St. Domingo."

"You have mistaken the place and per-
son," said Vincent, apparently unconcern-
ed and indifferent.

"This is the place, I am certain. I took
no note of it at the time. He merely
mentioned the jewels were here, and as
they were exceedingly valuable I have re-
membered it."

Well sir,—you know it is a very easy
matter to be mistaken—and you must
know, sir, that in all cases of deposit I
give a receipt; and had your father left
property with me I could not give it up
without my receipt for the same, not even
to him."

With this rebuff the young Spaniard
left the office. Mr Vincent took off his
spectacles, rubbed the glasses, replaced
them and turned his eyes towards Henry,
who was at the moment making note of

the conversation he had just heard in his
never failing pocket companion.

"Hem! Henry! Cash right last night?"

"Yes, sir."

"All correct! Hem!"

"Do you know the young man who was
just in?"

"Never saw him before in my life, sir."

"Hem! Bad news! Dreadful earth-
quake! Much property destroyed, doubt-
less! Vast number of lives lost!"

"Yes, sir," replied Henry. "I was read-
ing the account as you came in. I noticed
the name of Don Felix Andreas among
the list of the killed!"

The broker turned pale. "Well—who's
he?"

"Why you have not forgotten the gen-
tleman who deposited the jewels?"

"Jewels! Jewels! What jewels? I
recollect of no jewels!"

"The casket in the safe might quicken
your memory should you open it. If that
should fail I have a minute of the whole
transaction in my memorandum-book."

"Curse your memorandum-book!"

"Why, sir, you advised me to take note
of every important transaction, and not
to simply to memory. You said that
by so doing I should be repaid four-fold
for the trouble at some future day."

"Where were you when the casket was
deposited in my hands?"

"In the inner room."

"Oh you were there, were you, you
prying scoundrel?"

Mr Vincent, I am no scoundrel. Here
is my account—a small balance, sir, is yet
my due. I don't desire to remain in the
employ of a man who would commit such
an act as you have contemplated and re-
solved upon. I intend to enter a com-
plaint forthwith, sir. I have the requisite
evidence—here, sir! here, in the accused
memorandum-book," and Henry rapped
the book on his hand exultingly.

"Indeed! How's this? I intend to do
well by you."

"Yes—by marrying your daughter to
Timotheus Tinkleton, against her will,
sir."

"I will give you a thousand dollars in
hand, sir, to remain."

"No, sir, not for ten thousand!"

"I'll give you fifty!"

"No, sir, not for fifty thousand!" ex-
claimed Henry with a determined empha-
sis.

The broker was amazed, and troubled
with fear. Thoughts of being arrested,
tried, convicted, sentenced, imprisoned,—
rushed in fearful rapidity through his
brain.

"What can I do to pacify you?" asked
he imploringly.

"Give me your daughter's hand and
twenty-five thousand dollars, and I will
remain your faithful servant and dutiful
son-in-law."

"Impossible! I have pledged her to
another!"

"The pledge can be revoked."

"But the wedding is to take place to-
morrow—every thing is prepared."

"So much the better. Kick Timotheus
Tinkleton out and make me his substitute,
and if it prove not agreeable to the lady,
Tinkleton may be recalled."

"Are there no other conditions?"

"None."

"You will keep silent about the casket?"

"Most implicitly. Shall I now," contin-
ued Henry, "bear the news of my good
fortune to Clementina?"

"Yes, begone! you cunning rascal."

"Oh, I had almost forgotten one thing, I
want your promise in writing."

"Certainly," replied Jules Vincent, and
he penned the document and put his sig-
nature to it. "Now begone! Make Clem-
entina smile if you can, for she has done
nothing but mourn and weep for a month
—I should like to see her eyes dry once
more."

"I promise you that pleasure when you
behold her again."

Henry Milton was soon out of the office
pursuing his way in almost breathless
haste towards the house of his employer.
Sure enough he found the beauty with
tears in her eyes, but soon he caused the
joyous smiles to shine through them like
sunbeams through a cloud after a pro-
tracted storm.

On the next day the nuptials were duly
celebrated—and Miss Clementina Vincent
became Mrs. Henry Milton instead of the
abhorred name of Mrs Timotheus Tin-
kleton. Besides, the old gentleman, in fulfil-
ment of his promise, forked over the sum
of twenty-five thousand dollars without a
single murmur.

Judge of the chagrin of Mr Jules Vin-
cent, when, on the day succeeding his
daughter's marriage, who should make
his appearance but the identical Don Fe-
lix Andreas, and presented the receipt—
"Confound the luck!" muttered Jules—
but there was no remedy—he delivered up
the jewels, & rec'd \$5,000 for his services.

THE EQUESTRIAN.

From the Young Lady's Equestrian Manual.

RIDING ON HORSEBACK.

A Few Hints for the Ladies.

Introduction.

Riding on horseback is, confessedly one
of the most graceful, agreeable, and salu-
tary of feminine recreations. No attitude,
perhaps, can be regarded as more elegant
than that of a lady in the modern side-sad-
dle; nor can any exercise be deemed ca-
pable of affording more rational and inno-
cent delight, than that of the female eque-
strian. Pursued in the open air, it affords
a most rapid, and, at the same time, ex-
hilarating succession of scenic changes, at a
degree of personal exertion, sufficient to
produce immediate pleasure, without in-
ducing the subsequent languor of fatigue.
Nor is riding on horseback attended with
that danger to ladies, attributed to it by
the indolent, the melancholy, and the tim-
id. Accidents, indeed, in the side-saddle,
are of very rare occurrence. Strange as it
may seem, it is, however, an inconver-
sible fact, that horses, in general, are much
more docile and temperate, with riders of
the fair sex, than when mounted by men.
This may be attributed partially, to the
more backward position, in the saddle, of
the former than the latter; but, principal-
ly, perhaps, to their superior delicacy of
hand in managing the reins.

The Lady's Horse.

Although the lady usually has a horse
selected for her, by some gentleman, either
of her own family or her acquaintance, it
may not be inexpedient to inform the fair
reader of those qualities which, combined
in the same animal, may be said to con-
stitute a complete lady's horse. Such a
creature, however, we must observe, is
exceedingly difficult to be procured, even
by those possessed of the nicest judg-
ment on the subject; and, to whom, the
usually important question of price is not
an important object of consideration.

Of all colors presented by the horse,
none is so rich, and at the same time, so
elegant and chaste, as a bright bay; pro-
vided the mane, tail, and lower part of the
legs be black. A small white star on the
forehead, and a white speck on one of the
heels, are to be considered, rather, as beau-
ties, than defects; but much white, either
on the face or legs, whatever be the gen-
eral hue, is quite the reverse of desirable.
After bright bay, chestnut, perhaps, de-
serves to rank next in the scale of taste;
provided it be not, as is very frequently the
case, accompanied with white legs. Some
of the various shades of grey, however,
are, in the opinion of many, entitled to a
place above it; of these, the silver grey,
with black mane and tail, claims the high-
est place. Brown is rather exceptional
on account of its dullness. Black is not
much admired; though we think when of
a deep jet, remarkably elegant.

The height of her horse should be in
harmonious proportion with that of the
rider. A very young or short lady is in
no less false a position as regards grace
on a lofty steed, than a tall, full grown wo-
man, a diminutive poney. For ladies of
the general stature, a horse measuring
from fifteen to sixteen and a half hands, at
the point of the shoulder, is usually con-
sidered, as regards height, more desir-
able than any other.

The mouth should be sensible of the
most delicate hint of the rider's will, com-
municated to it by means of the bit. A
horse that pulls hard, or hangs heavily on
the reins, is very unsuitable for a lady's
use; so, again, is one having the mouth
so tender as to suffer from moderate
pressure, either by the snaffle or the curb.
The former is no less fatiguing to, than the
latter is distressing by, the bride hand.

Accoutrements for the Horse.

Every accoutrement for the horse, how-
ever ornamental or pictorial, beyond the
mere saddle and bridle, is to be rejected,
as being in bad taste. The crupper and
breast-band are now almost obsolete; the
saddle-cloth has nearly disappeared; net-
tings are, generally speaking, abandoned;
and the martingale itself, valuable as it
may be for horses of a certain character,
is rarely to be seen. Simplicity, indeed, as
regards female equestrianism, is now im-
peratively (and, strange to say, most ju-
diciously) enjoined, by "that same fickle
goddess, Fashion," in obedience to whose
sovereign behest, a lady's horse, in the
olden time, was disguised, as it were, "in
cloth of gold most curiously wrought."

(To be continued in our next.)

Why is a lady's bustle like a cigar? Be-
cause it is manufactured to back her.

Why is a gun like a jury? Because it
is charged and discharged.

From the Statesman.

Appeal to the People

From the decision of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Major W. Ripley.

BY ONE OF THE ACCUSERS.

Ithamar Goodman—

"I am a master builder. I examined the house formerly occupied by the Superintendent. It was built in a good, workmanlike and substantial manner. The materials were good in my judgment. I was present when Mr. Robb vacated the house in 1841 or 1842. Mr. Robb had a public vendue at the house when he left. The house was very much crowded: one of the rooms was very full, as many as could well stand upon the floor. I heard no fears excited about the defects of the floors. I discovered at the time no defects. I think the house might have been repaired at a moderate expense."

Col. Goodman is one of the most experienced and skillful builders in this place and his judgment is not easily impeached. The fact that an auction was held in that house, and the house crowded with human beings, demolishes at a blow the statement of any persons in regard to the timbers being "rotted off," or materially decayed at all.

Charles McClannan—

"I am a builder; worked for Mr. Stearns on the Superintendent's house in 1820 and 1821. I consider the stone work good. I whitewashed the house when Col. Lee lived in it. I should have noticed defects if any existed. I noticed a crack in the south end about four years after it was built. I noticed no greater defects than are common in brick buildings. The bricks in that building were as good as the market afforded at that time."

Capt. McClannan, though young at that time, has been for the last fifteen years the largest contractor for building in this part of the country. His judgment will not be questioned.

James B. Robb—

"I have known the house during the time my father occupied it. Heard nothing of any defects in the walls, or other parts of the house. Was present at the auction; there were a great many people there; heard nothing said about defects in the timbers."

Mr. Robb having been familiar with all parts of this house for 6 or 7 years as an inmate and frequent visitor, it would be strange indeed, if there were any defects worth noticing that had escaped his observation, or that he had heard of.

In this stage of the examination, the Court announced that it would receive no more testimony on the part of the memorialists on this charge, although the Court were informed that a mass of evidence of the most substantial character was at hand and indeed several important witnesses were in the court room ready to be sworn when this decision was made.

Affidavits from several of these witnesses who were in readiness to testify in court will be submitted, but in the first place the testimony of the accused will be offered.

It will be recollected that in offering a list of witnesses to the Court, the memorialists stated that a portion of the evidence relied on to prove this charge among others, would be documents in the possession of Government. The memorialists were repeatedly promised free access to all evidence of this kind, but when it was called for it was almost entirely withheld. One or two letters however have been procured, which will give a pretty fair insight into the origin of the flagrant act by which public property to the amount of several thousand dollars was wantonly wasted.

The Certificate of the "Builders" which has been heretofore promised and refused has come to light.

The earliest documentary history of the transaction (except the "Certificate of the Builders" which is dated two days earlier) is a letter from Major Ripley to Colonel Talcott dated April 25, 1842, and is as follows—

United States Army—
Springfield, April 25, '42.

"Sir: On making a partial examination of the Superintendent's house with a view to the execution of the alterations and repairs authorized by your letter of the 11th inst., it was found to be in a much more dilapidated condition than was anticipated; in consequence of which I deemed it advisable to stay further proceedings until a more thorough and careful examination by competent judges could be made.

Accordingly several of the most skillful and experienced builders in this vicinity, were invited to make a minute survey of the same, the result of which is embodied in the accompanying report and submitted for your consideration. The radical defect is in the foundation and this cannot be remedied except in the manner proposed.

All the chimneys as you are aware are extremely defective, and I know not how they can be improved unless they can be rebuilt, and it is hardly practicable to do this without taking down the walls of the house. They being carried up connected with them. Nearly all the timbers of the lower floor on the south side are entirely rotted off, as well as many of those on the north and were it not for the partition in the cellar I doubt whether it would sustain its own weight.

The whole of the lower floor including

the timbers must therefore be removed and consequently all the partitions resting upon it must be removed. Were the house my own, I would have no hesitation in saying that instead of making the contemplated repairs I should at once adopt the suggestion of the builders whose names are appended to the report, and remodel and rebuild the house.

Should this course meet with your approbation and be sanctioned by the Secretary of War, I will as speedily as possible have new plans made, and forwarded for his approval. You will recollect that the Paymasters, the master Armories, and the four houses for the Clerks have all been built since 1834 and are of more modern construction than the present quarters of the Superintendent. The latter occupies the most central and conspicuous place, and would be at least equal in point of architecture with any of the public houses.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
Major JAMES W. RIPLEY,
Ordinance Superintendent.

Lieutenant Colonel G. TALCOTT,
WASHINGTON, (District of Columbia.)

As Major Ripley is charged with deception and fraud by which he procured an order in pursuance of the Superintendent's house was demolished, it will be proper to review this letter and see how far it goes to sustain the charge. He says on making a partial examination of the house he finds it so much worse than he expected, that he thought best to call a council of builders upon it. It would seem that his partial examination discovered serious defects which entirely escaped the observation of the builders, for he finds the condition of all the chimneys so "extremely defective" that they must be rebuilt. What the defects in the chimneys consisted in, the Major does not enlighten his superior officer, and inasmuch as there are no defects noticed by his "council of builders," and not a particle of evidence of their real condition appeared before the Court of Inquiry, the whole statement respecting them may be set down as fraudulent and deceptive, and without a shadow of foundation on which to rest it. Is it to be supposed that his "council of builders" would have omitted so important a part of their commission, if fault could possibly have been found?

Next he states that he invited several of the most skillful and experienced builders in the vicinity to survey the house.

This is also false and deceptive to some extent. The men were Chauncey Shepherd, Charles A. Bartlett, John D. Lord, Ebenezer Sawyer and Thomas S. Williams. The two first were skillful and experienced builders it is admitted, but it is in proof that they both stated that they were called on to give an opinion what it would cost more to pull down the house and build it anew, than to alter the present one so as to conform to a plan presented to them, and they found the alterations required were so extensive and various that on a rough calculation they said it might be done for about one thousand dollars—but they were never asked the question whether they would advise to pull down the house, and if they signed a paper of that purport, it was what they never intended, and Mr. Bartlett stated that the paper was prepared and handed to him, that he did not read it, but was assured that it contained simply what the "Council" had given, which was simply the additional expense of building anew, if the new plan was to be followed. But when these men found that the house was in process of destruction, and the common report was upon their recommendation, they expressed great surprise and made an unqualified denial of recommending any such thing.

Another is John D. Lord. This man had then quite recently come to reside here having been brought from Maine by Major Ripley. As to his skill there is no disposition to deny that he possesses it, nor will he deny that he possesses sufficient ardor in the service of his master to carry him to the utmost verge of truth, if not beyond it to please him. This was abundantly manifest at the trial of a citizen on the complaint of Major Ripley—but more unreservedly in giving his testimony before the Military Court of Inquiry where his conduct appeared more like a counsel, than a witness upon the stand, and even the Court were obliged to curb him. The opinion of such a man under the circumstances, should be received with great caution, even if there were no testimony to destroy what he stated.

Mr. Sawyer was a respectable carpenter but a stranger here, and his capacity to judge of the economy of destroying that house is not known, he was also imported from Maine by Major Ripley.

Mr. Williams is a millwright and allowing him skill in his occupation it is probable that he is just about as competent a judge of the matter on which his opinion was required, as a stone mason would be on a question whether the water wheels to the shop were in a fit condition for use, and what the expense would be in repairing them! This man was also a stranger here, and having been imported by Major Ripley, he, like the rest had every inducement to give an opinion gratifying to him.

The Major's letter says that nearly all the floor timbers on the south side were entirely rotted off, as well as many on the north.

The report of the "builders" states that

several of the timbers have rotted off, and have no bearing. They say nothing about the timbers on the north part of the house. In this the Major goes far beyond his supply committee, in false statements regarding the condition of the houses. Here is another instance of "deception and fraud."

Major Ripley also says that (this being the condition of the timbers) in order to repair or replace them, all the floors and partitions of the house must be removed!

In making this statement Major Ripley must either admit that he intended to use deception and fraud, or else he must plead gross ignorance of the matter he is writing to the Government upon. Every practical man knows that it is as easy to replace defective timbers in a lower floor without any disturbance to the superstructure as to do any other repairs about a house. If he does not know that, he is unfit to be Superintendent of the Armory. He says if the house was his own he would at once remodel and rebuild it. There may be men who are so foolishly extravagant, as to do as he said he would, but no one has been found in this vicinity, and if any man should commit such an act on his own house, his pecuniary credit would suffer thereby if indeed a process should not be made to have him placed under guardianship. But the Major hardly knows what he would do with a house of his own, having been provided all his lifetime with splendid quarters by the Government.

The last sentence of his letter however gives us a clear indication of his motives in regard to it, and in fact the secret of the whole project.

It seems that the Paymasters, Master Armories and Clerks' houses are of more modern construction having been built since 1834. It is true that the Superintendent's house was built in 1821, and was 14 years old when the houses of his subordinate officers were built,—and that is urged as a reason for destroying a costly house! Why does he continue to live in the house he now occupies, which is now older than the Superintendent's house was when this letter was written, by two years? Away with such stuff! The proof is abundant in his letter that he used deception and fraud, and that the charge is well founded—but abundance of other proof is at hand.

(To be Continued.)

PALMER SENTINEL.

Palmer Depot, July 9, 1846.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices where they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their paper discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncollected for, is "prima facie" evidence of intention of fraud.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE was celebrated throughout the country with more general interest and greater enthusiasm than has been the case for several years. All classes seem to have lived with each other in giving expression, in some form or other, to the joyful as well as patriotic feelings, which such an occasion is eminently designed to produce. We hold it the duty of every individual in this great and glorious Republic, who is not "cabinied, cribbed, and confined" by adverse circumstances, to celebrate this birth-day of our nation in an enthusiastic, patriotic, and rational manner. It is a Nation's Jubilee. On such a day it is well for every man, however he may be situated, and whatever may be his condition, to reflect upon the blessings, which the Fourth of July, 1776 showered upon us as a people.

The fact, that that day freed us from the thralldom of haughty Britain, from a galling bondage to the corruption of a vile throne, and from the blighting influences which spring therefrom, is a subject for joyful congratulation to every man thro' out this broad Republic, be he high or low. It is well to recount the high deeds of valor, which our forefathers achieved, and to hold up to the admiration of our children the constancy, firmness, and courage, with which they went through all the trying scenes, labors, dangers, and sufferings, which encompassed their path. It is well to sing praises and pronounce orations upon the energy, fortitude and bravery, which the heroes of the Revolution evinced, when contending against the proud "mistress of the seas," against a nation, whose power, wealth and resources were almost boundless, and upon whose territory "the sun never sets." Such men are deserving a whole nation's gratitude.

At the same time, we should not forget another noble body of men, who contributed a large part to the achievement of our liberty. We refer to the Continental Congress. Upon this body devolved the responsibility of guiding the energies of the country, and devising the ways and means to meet the fearful crises, which menaced the existence of the nation. A nobler, a more gifted, intelligent, and purer body of men never assembled.

For another reason should this anniversary of our Nation's Independence be celebrated

with rejoicings, with songs and other jubilant demonstrations. The Revolutionary contest developed a burning and intense desire for a more perfect form of Government than the world had ever seen. The glorious structure of Republican Government, under which every, the meanest individual, now reposes with perfect security and happiness, was the legitimate fruit of that Revolution and the speculations which were brought into existence in the discussions with the mother country. For such a form of government, so beautiful in all its parts, so nicely balanced, and so finely adjusted, guaranteeing the rights of all, and doing injustice to none, we are indebted to the brave and wise men, who perilled their life, their honor and their all in a great and glorious cause. Such men are deserving the tribute, which twenty millions of people annually and simultaneously render up.

The seventy-first anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated—

At Salem, by a floral procession of Sabbath School children.

At Cambridge and at Amesbury, by a Liberty Party Pic Nic.

At Worcester, by a Temperance gathering, with a procession, addresses, collation, &c., and fire-works in the evening.

At Southboro', by a general Pic Nic.

At Canton, by a procession of School children, parents and teachers, and an oration by Rev. Mr. Huntoon.

At Swanzey by a clam bake, where Col. Hatch, of news celebrity, read the Declaration.

At Springfield, by a united procession of citizens and military and fire companies, and a dinner under a pavilion in Court Square.

At East Douglas, by the Odd Fellows.

At New Bedford, Providence and New London, by the usual public demonstrations.

At Lowell by the "Industrial Reformers."

At New Haven, by the Congregational Churches, before whom Rev. Dr. Bacon delivered a discourse.

At Portsmouth by a Union Celebration, of all parties. Judge Woodbury delivered an oration.

At Newmarket, N. H., by a Liberty and Independent Mass Meeting, and an address by Hon. John P. Hale.

At Portland, by breaking ground upon the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad.

At Bangor, by the "Sons of Temperance."

PEDLERS.—The Act concerning Pedlers and Hawkers went into force on the 1st inst. No pedler can sell any merchandise, except fruits and provisions, live animals, brooms, agricultural implements, fuel, newspapers, books, or pamphlets, and agricultural products of the United States, without a license, under a penalty of two hundred dollars for every offence. The sale of jewelry, wines, spirituous liquors, playing-cards, indigo and feathers, by any pedler, is absolutely prohibited, with or without a license.

If any person, acting as a pedler, shall refuse to show his license, when so called upon by any selectman or Justice of the Peace, he will be subjected to the same penalty as if he were without a license.

The provisions of the law are so stringent, that it in fact amounts to a total prohibition of all the small class of pedlers.—Such a license as a pedler would want would cost more than all his profits during the year, as a new license must be taken out at the commencement of each year.—There are some, however, determined to run the risk. No less than 189 had been given previous to Thursday last.

TRADE IN MATAMORAS.—An officer, writing from Matamoras to a private in New York, thus speaks of trade, &c., in Mexico—"It would cheer the heart of a New York dry goods dealer, or a Yankee Manufacturer, to see how these Mexicans shell out the 'hard,' for Yankee notions. The army spends about \$3,000 per day for provisions and vegetables, which is almost instantly returned to the few Yankee shopkeepers who came here immediately after the army took possession. Things are selling at a half to one third the former prices, charged by the Mexican Merchants, and the country people are buying as though they never expected another such chance for bargains. Smart mechanics would make fortunes here, as the natives are two centuries behind us in almost everything. I shall settle in this country as soon as the war ends, and one half the volunteers will do the same, as the bulk of the people evince the most friendly feelings for us, and appear really glad that we have come to rescue them from the robbers who have been oppressing them.

FEMALE DRESS.—Maria Perkins was arrested in St. Louis for being dressed in man's apparel. She said that she preferred that style of dress and was disgusted with the impropriety of the present manner of female dress, and astonished the Court with a catalogue of the number of skirts necessary to give what is called a fashionable direction and appearance to the garments, and actually detailed the names of 27 different articles essentially necessary to complete a lady's toilet.

ACCOUTREMENTS.—Ten thousand knapsacks, as well as a large quantity of wagons and thirty have been ordered by the Government from Philadelphia.

Another Revolution in Mexico.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 24th ult. says—We received yesterday a copy of *El Locomotor*, of Vera Cruz, of the 7th inst., which is four days later than any advice received by the Palmyra.

The news is important. A revolution had broken out in the Department of Jalisco, it commenced on the morning of the 20th of May, in the city of Guadalajara.

The battalion of Logan, followed by other bodies of military and by the enthusiastic populace, attacked the Palace of the Governor.

The Revolution in Jalisco and the continued assault of the insurgents was so prompt, that the guards had only time to make one discharge, by which one man was killed, and one wounded.

Some of the defenders recognized friends among the assailants, and refused to fire.

But the disaffection became general, and some of the leaders of the Government were arrested to save them from the fury of the insurgents.

Some skirmishing ensued and preparations were making for a general engagement, when Gen. Duque, who has taken the command of the Government troops, proposed a parley.

This was agreed to, and the result of the deliberations was, that the troops under Gen. Duque should be allowed to retire, with the honors of war, by a route designed by them, immediately to the city of Mexico.

Provisions even were given them, and they were allowed till the 23d to prepare for departure.

Don Jose Tanez was at the head of the insurrection. A formal *acta* was drawn up. It proclaimed Santa Anna as their Chief, and declares that a new Congress shall be summoned, to be elected by the people, according to the electoral laws of 1824, to form a new Constitution, in which the monarchical principle is to be excluded.

It also provides that the Congress should meet four months after the liberating army shall gain possession of the capital.

Don Juan Campido is recognized as Provisional Governor of the Department, and his oath includes the repulsing of the infamous usurpation of the Americans.

The following list shows the compensation allowed to officers and men, from a Colonel down:—

	Per Month.	Rations per day.	Forage	Sen- cents.
Colonel	\$75	6	4	2
Lieut. Colonel	60	5	4	2
Major	50	4	3	2
Adjutant, (pay of a Lieut. and \$10 in addition)	40	4	3	2
Captain	30	4	3	2
First Lieut.	30	4	3	2
Second do.	25	4	3	2
Sergeant Major	17	1	1	1
Quar. Master	17	1	1	1
Sergeant	17	1	1	1
Principal Musician	17	1	1	1
First Sergeant	15	1	1	1
Sergeant	13	1	1	1
Corporal	9	1	1	1
Musician	8	1	1	1
Privates	8	1	1	1

For The Sentinel.

TOWN MEETING.—TOWN HOUSE, &c.—Sirs:—Among the Articles in the Warrant for a Town Meeting to be held on Wednesday next, is one to "see if the Town will vote to finish off galleries in the Town House." We consider such a project to be of unnecessary expense to the Town, without affording additional utility. We know of no Town House in the State with galleries of the least use for the purposes of the Town.

The project did not originate in this quarter of the Town, and so far as our knowledge extends the citizens here favor the building of a Town House for a Town House, and not for other purposes whatever at the Town's expense. DEPT.

SNAKE IN A WOMAN'S STOMACH.—We understand, that there is a woman in Rome, N. Y., who has a live snake in her stomach. She swallowed it probably while drinking spring water. It appears to have been taken in when young and small, and has now grown apparently to a large size. The physicians prescribed that she should eat nothing but a little salt fish. She pursued this direction for about a week, when she felt the snake crawling up to her throat, and this frightened her so much, that she ceased her fasting. The poor woman is in a frightful state of emaciation.

"INFORMATION WANTED.—The Palmer Sentinel inquires when a meeting-house is to be built in that place. Two lawyers, a newspaper, and no minister! Put 'em up to it, boys."—*Nashua Oasis*.

Never mind. We shall have one here, when matters and things get into shipshape. Rome was not built in a day. We would, however, inform the *Oasis*, that we have three or more ministers in town, though they are about two miles from this village.

ACCOUTREMENTS.—Ten thousand knapsacks, as well as a large quantity of wagons and thirty have been ordered by the Government from Philadelphia.

Condensed for the Northampton Democrat.

Congress.

Monday, June 29.

The Senate proceeded with the bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands. This bill proposes to divide the land into five classes. The first class is to be in market 5 years, at \$1.25 per acre; second class 10 years at \$1; third class 15 years at 75 cts; fourth class 20 years at 50 cts; fifth class 30 years at 25 cts. Lands remaining unsold at the end of these periods are to go into the next lowest class.

Mr. Dayton offered an amendment making a sixth class at 12 cts.

A discussion arose upon the bill, after the conclusion of which, the bill was postponed until Wednesday, and a message having been received from the President, the Senate went into Executive session, and after some hours spent therein, adjourned.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, discussed the bill for the reduction of the duties on imports.

Tuesday, June 30.

In the Senate Mr. Calhoun submitted his substitute for the Land Graduating Bill.—It provides that all lands which have been unsold for ten years on the first of March, 1847, shall be offered at the reduced price of \$1 per acre until the first of March, 1850—the next three years at 75 cts.—then for three years at 50 cts.—and also for three years at 25 cts., which would bring the period to the 1st of March 1850, and that all then remaining unsold at these prices shall be ceded to the respective States in which they lie.

In the House the debate on the tariff was continued.

Wednesday, July 1.

In the Senate the Secretary of War was directed to furnish the names of officers and soldiers killed in the battle of the 5th and 9th of May.

The bill to authorize the Chief Clerk of the Patent Office to sign patents, was taken up and recommitted.

In the House the Tariff debate was continued.

Thursday, July 2.

In the Senate, the consideration of the bill for the retrocession of Alexandria was resumed. Mr. Johnson of Md. made a speech in favor of the bill. Mr. Miller of N. J. contended that Congress had no power to recede any part of the District. Messrs. Hannegan, Calhoun and Allen were in favor of the bill. The latter thought the seat of Government should be removed to a more central part of the Union.—The bill was finally passed, by a vote of 32 to 11.

The Senate, then, after spending some time in Executive session, adjourned over to Monday.

The House closed the discussion on the Tariff bill, and proceeded to dispose of amendments.

Friday, July 3.

The Senate did not sit to day.

In the House the Tariff Bill was discussed. Mr. Hungerford's substitute was rejected. McKay's bill, as amended, was reported, and the previous question was moved and sustained by a vote of 119 to 96.

The question of putting salt on the list of free articles stood 105 to 104; the Speaker then voted no, so that salt remains taxed.

The main question "Shall this bill pass?" was then taken and decided in the affirmative—114 to 95, a decisive majority of 19 votes.

The House then adjourned over to Monday.

TROY ENGINE CO.—The Eagle Engine Co., No. 10, of Troy, N. Y., passed over the Western R. R., on Friday last, on their way to Boston. They were to be met on their arrival at Boston, by the whole of the Boston Fire Department. They were then to be escorted by torch light procession through the various streets to their quarters at the American House. On the 4th, the whole Fire Department turned out and marched through the principal streets of the city.

ARREST OF A BIGAMIST AND FORGER.—Allen A. Hopkins, a late resident of Greenfield, says the Springfield Republican, was arrested in Brattleboro', on Saturday last, by Constable Whipple, of Boston, on charge of Bigamy, brought to Greenfield, and examined before George Grennell, Esq., and put under \$300 bonds, for want of which he was committed to jail. It has been ascertained since his arrest, that he has been guilty of the crime of forgery.

"THE FOURTH."—Nearly all the people of this village went to Springfield on the 4th. The Rail Road Co. did a great business on that day. They sold 150 tickets to persons going out in the nine o'clock train, besides a number to those, who went out in the other trains during the day.

Early in the week, a merchant in Hartford sent by the Magnetic Telegraph to Boston at three o'clock P. M., for some articles of dry goods, which were sent according to order by railroad and received in Hartford at nine o'clock the same evening.

Capt. Page, who was so seriously wounded in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, has arrived at New Orleans in a very low condition.

Later From Europe.

The steamship *Britannia* arrived at her wharf in Boston last Saturday morning. The news does not seem to be of great importance.

The British Government have sent a Mr. Hood to the River Plate, to effect a settlement of the differences between Rosas and Monte Video.

Mr. Romulus Sanders, who has succeeded Mr. Washington Irving as Ambassador at Madrid, has arrived in Paris, en route for Madrid.

All fears for the safety of the Corn Bill were at an end, as it had passed the most critical stage triumphantly, and by even a greater majority than had been anticipated.

The speedy retirement of Sir Robert Peel and the advent of the whigs are regarded as more than probable events. The Irish coercion bill, it is said, is the rock on which the present ministry will split.

The news of the brilliant victories achieved by Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande, has greatly modified the comments of the English press on our Mexican affairs.

The English Cabinet has been solicited by certain associations, to offer mediation between Mexico and the United States, and replied that it would think about it. The organ of the French Ministry thinks that the interests of that nation are sufficiently identified with the quarrel to warrant an interference.

The Pope of Rome expired on the first ult.

The above which we take from the *Hampden Post*, contains all the news of importance.

For the benefit of our readers, we insert the following tables, giving the prices of produce in Palmer Depot and Boston.

PALMER DEPOT PRICES.	
Hay,	\$19 a 12.
Corn,	62 1-2 a 75.
Rye,	75 a 80.
Oats,	45.
Eggs,	14.
Flour,	4 50 a 5 00.
Cheese,	7 a 9.
Butter,	12 a 14.
Potatoes,	49.
White Beans,	1 33 a 1 50.
Lard,	8.
Tallow,	8.

BOSTON PRICES.	
Hay,	\$19 a 20.
Corn,	62 a 65.
Rye,	72 a 65.
Oats,	36 a 38.
Eggs,	16 a 17.
Flour,	4 25 a 5 00.
Cheese,	8 a 12.
Butter,	16 a 20.
Potatoes,	40.
White Beans,	1 75 a 2.
Lard,	8 a 9.
Tallow,	7 a 7 1-2.

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.—This bill, entitled "a Bill reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes," passed the House of Representatives on Friday last, by a vote of 114 to 95. It reduces the duties on cottons, on an average of all varieties, and by the abolition of all the minimum principles, at least fifty per cent. and on woollens about ten per cent. It is substantially the same bill that was reported by Gen. McKay, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE WEATHER.—Last Monday was a scorching. It was not warm, but hot. Several boats were seen walking round our streets about noon, much to the amazement of our good citizens; and upon examination they were found to contain their former occupants in a state of dissolution.

The Railroad Depot at Norton, Mass., was broken into on Wednesday morning. Mr. Wood, the depot master, on opening the depot, found two good looking young men in the act of plundering. They attacked Mr. W. with a club, injured his head severely and fled to the woods.

A Newburyport deacon, upon returning home from Church one Sunday perceived that his boys had been making "egg nog." After lecturing them on the impropriety of doing such things at his time, particularly on Sabbath days, he whispered to the eldest—"Is there any left, John?"

We understand that Mr. Buchanan has taken leave of the State Department, and the 30th of June was nominated for one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, for the Circuit of Pennsylvania.

Dr. George Chandler, formerly at the head of the N. H. Insane Asylum, has taken the place of Superintendent of the Worcester Insane Hospital, in place of Dr. Woodward, resigned.

At the Manchester, N. H., Mills, which have just been erected, apparatus for bathing and showering have been fixed up adjoining the work rooms, for the accommodation of the operatives.

Twenty hogheads of Long Pond Water were drunk on Boston Common on the 4th. It was well cooled by Fresh Pond Ice. It was introduced by the City Government at the request of the Total Abstinence Society.

We have received no correct answer to the Enigma in our last, and as the manuscript has been mislaid, we are unable to give the correct answer. Will the one who composed it send us the answer as soon as possible?

GAINES' RANGERS.—This is the name of 30 Gunmen, who horsed, equipped and mounted themselves, and on the 15th of June started for Point Isabel to put themselves under the command of General Taylor.

SARATOGA.—Visitors are beginning to pour in to Saratoga, and the season has commenced in earnest.

Raspberries are now brought into Cincinnati and sold in great quantities for a mere trifle.

Our thanks are due to Hons. Ashmun, Hudson, and Winthrop for valuable speeches and documents.

THE PERKINS CO., a Manufacturing Company at Cabotville, have just declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent.

Seven thousand and five passengers arrived at Boston for foreign ports during the quarter ending June 30th.

The bell (*belles*) is ringing? as a gentleman said when he saw a handsome young lady wringing clothes the other day.

There are only three persons in jail at Worcester—one for murder, and two for arson.

A man was recently fined \$15 in Boston for smoking in the streets.

Green corn made its appearance at the Ohio hotels on the 25th ult.

A rogue has been caught in Auburn, N. Y., by the aid of the Telegraph.

No less than 4316 emigrants arrived at N. Y. last week.

We and the Governor of Liberia have had a present!

"A. F.'s" communication will be attended to as soon as we can find room.

It is warm and sultry.

Brighton Market.—Monday, July 6. (Reported for the Daily Advertiser.)
At Market, 490 Beef Cattle, 12 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 1700 Sheep, and 70 swine.
Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices for like quality were hardly sustained. We quote extra 5-75; first quality \$5.50; second 5.25 third 4.75 a 5. Working Oxen—\$5.00, \$5.50, and \$6.00.
Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, and \$3.00.
Swine.—A lot of small pigs 6c; old Hogs 4 1-2 and 5c. At retail from 5 to 7c.
[?] The faculty unite in recommending the celebrated External Remedy, Hunt's Liniment.
The following letter from the highly eminent Physicians who have been attached to the Mount Pleasant State's Prison for many years, is the best evidence of the value of this celebrated Liniment.
Sing Sing, December 25, 1845.

My Dear Sir.—I received your note of yesterday, asking my opinion in relation to Hunt's Liniment, as prepared by George E. Stanton. Knowing its composition, and having frequently used it, I can recommend it to you as a safe External Remedy, and, in my opinion, the best Liniment now in use.

Very truly and respectfully yours,
A. K. HOFFMAN.
Col. Pierre Van Cortlandt, Croton Manor.

I fully concur in the above opinion.

W. N. BELCHER, M. D.
Yorktown, January 14, 1846.

Sir.—In reply to your letter, I would say that I have used your External Remedy called Hunt's Liniment, in my practice since you made me acquainted with its composition, and unhesitatingly say that I believe it to be the best External Remedy now in use for the complaints for which you recommend it.

Yours, respectfully,
BENJ. D. MILLER, M. D.
Geo. E. Stanton, Esq.
The Liniment is sold by
D. F. MCGILVRA.

JUST PUBLISHED!

GREAT MEDICAL RE-PRINT!

First American, from the tenth English Edition.—*Self-Management and cure of Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the chest and lungs.* By W. T. BUCHAN, M. D. of London, England. With a Portrait of the Author, and Engravings illustrative of the Anatomy of the Lungs.

Price only 25 Cents.

THIS work contains a brief and distinct description of the Anatomy of the Chest and Lungs—an outline of Dr. Buchanan's highly successful method of treating Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Consumption—an account of his new and powerful remedy—and directions for self-management and cure, adapted to popular use.

It is the result of nearly twenty years' practice and experience in the city of London, and the combined experience of the most learned Physicians and Surgeons of the age—forming a perfect Manual of medical knowledge and advice in relation to the anatomy of the Lungs, the signs, symptoms, treatment and cure of Pulmonary Complaints.

This Work and the treatment which it recommends, are held in the highest possible esteem in Great Britain, as the extracts from public journals, which are given in the appendix, will abundantly show. Dr. Buchanan truly declares, that with this simple Guide, "a consumptive patient may do more for himself than any ordinary physician can do, by any of the common methods of practice."

Published by D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington street, Boston, and sold by all the Booksellers and dealers in new publications in the United States.

Price 25 cents per copy—the usual discount to the trade.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A. Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimick; Ware, Woods & Co., and by the dealers in medicine generally. 12

MARRIAGES.

In Amherst, June 26th, Mr. Phineas P. Hartwell of Westminister to Miss Abigail D. Polley of Pelham.

In Springfield, July 23, Mr. Justus Wright of Williamsburg, to Miss Julia A. Wilder.

DEATHS.

In Ware, June 6th, after a short and painful illness of two days, John A. Brooke, aged 10. (See Poetry on the 4th page.)

Cool Comfort,

Is finally ascertained to be, a tumbler of well cooled Soda Water, in a hot day. The above comfort is a beverage, of the best quality, with a variety of Choice Syrups, always on hand. Also, Rochelle, Soda and Salts, and Soda, &c. at 25-40.

A. BLODGETT'S.
Ladies and Gentlemen invited to call.

STRAY MARE.
CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on the 5th day of July, a Black Mare marked with a star in the forehead. Mare is pretty fair, supposed to be old enough to be married. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
Palmer, July 4th, 1846. SAMUEL D. SHAW. 25-31.

NOTICE.
THIS certifies that I have given my son Frank in Shaw, his time, and shall not pay any debts of his contracting from this date, nor exact any of his earnings.
Palmer, July 24, 1846. GARDNER SHAW. 25-11.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN SS.
IN INSOLVENCY.

Before E. D. BEACH, Esquire Master in Chancery. In the matter of Hosea Eckard Jr., of Palmer, To Lowell Kugles assignee in said case. You are hereby directed to call the third meeting of the creditors of the said Eckard to be held at the office of the subscriber, in said Springfield on Tuesday the 21st day of July instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to publish notice thereof on two different days in the newspaper called *Palmer Sentinel*, printed at Palmer; at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims. And you are further directed to make return at said meeting of this order with your doings herein.

Witness my hand, this fourth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty six.

E. D. BEACH, Master in Chancery.
A true copy of the original order.
Attest, ROSWELL RUGGLES, Assignee.

REMOVAL.

C. TORREY, Counsellor at Law.
HAS removed to N. D. Dewey's new building, South of the Rail Road.
OFFICE, up stairs, opposite Sentinel office.
C. T. is Commissioner to take Depositions, and the Acknowledgment of Deeds in Massachusetts, for use and record in New Hampshire.

Palmer Depot, July 1, 1846. 25-11.

RUNAWAY.

FROM the Subscriber on the 23th of June last Dexter Barton, 15 years of age. He was indentured to me as an apprentice till 21 years of age. This is to forbid all persons harboring or treating him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.

HARDING HUNT.
Palmer, July 1st, 1846. 25-31.

B. B. WHITEMORE,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE.—Nearly opposite the Post Office, 24th PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Palmer Depot, July 1st, 1846.

Andrews Mrs R	Kearton Wm
Amidon Dexter	Lamphear Urial
Brown Samuel W	McGilvray Adaline
Burleigh C C	Marsh Charlotte D
Barnes Page	May Asaph
Bond Julia A	Munger Anson
Burley Joseph	Mosely Henriettey
Carter Luther F	Nichols Abner
Cotton Alonzo	Nichols F D
Clark Horace	Newell Jacob
Dick Frances	Powell Bradford
Durkee John W	Road Thaddeus 2
Dexter E W	Sevrance & Jones
Fisk Amanda	Smith Horace
Fay Mary	Smith Edwin
Holmes Cyrus	Southwick Peter
Hitch Guy	Slocum Thomas
Hamlin Charles	Tiffany George C
Hodding Henry	Warner Joseph
Jewett Robert	Wood Abel
King Henry	

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, please say Advertiser.

JOHN BOWLES, P. M.

STANTON'S INTERNAL REMEDY.

—CALLED—
HUNT'S LINIMENT.

IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE
The Infallible Remedy
For Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Contractions of the Muscles, Sore Throat and Quinsy, Issues, Old Ulcers, Pains in the Back and Chest, Aches in the Head and Face, Tooth-Ache, Sprains, Bruises, Salt Rheum, Burns, Croup, Frost-Bitten Feet, and all Nervous Diseases.

THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
Which has attended the application of this most WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

In curing the most severe cases of the different diseases above named, and the high estimation that has been bestowed upon it, wherever it has been introduced, gives me the right to call on the AFFLICTED to resort at once to the

ONLY REMEDY THAT CAN BE RELIED ON.

A YEAR has scarcely elapsed since I first introduced to the notice of the public, this WONDERFUL REMEDY, and in that short space of time, it has acquired a reputation that ranks it amongst medicines as great External Remedy, the first and best. It has received the approbation of the Medical Faculty and many citizens of influence and wealth have united in recommending it to the Public's use, as a medicine that can be safely resorted to for speedy relief. The high character already attained by this popular medicine, has induced some base and evil minded persons to palm off a counterfeit as the genuine; and no doubt the country will be flooded with a spurious Hunt's Liniment. Be careful and examine well before you buy, and see you get

STANTON'S INTERNAL REMEDY,

Called HUNT'S LINIMENT.

See that each bottle has my name blown upon it, and that it is accompanied with directions, and with a fac simile of my signature on the second page; otherwise you will be cheated with an article that will injure instead of benefit you.

The low price at which it is sold, enables every one, even the poorest to be benefited by this excellent remedy. It is unfortunately the case that the working classes, from exposure, are more subject than the idle and rich, to those very infirmities which it is intended to cure, yet the exorbitant price usually asked for remedies of the like nature (one dollar per bottle) robs the needy of their use.

Thousands are now suffering the most intense agony, arising from mistimed blisters, distortions of the frame, inveterate rheumatism; many of them, perhaps, have already given up in despair all attempts to obtain relief, after repeated and unsuccessful trials—but let no such feelings of despair be entertained—try HUNT'S LINIMENT. It has done wonders, as may be seen by reading the several cases reported in the pamphlets which are to be had of every agent. Try it and despair not. But should you through carelessness or incredulity neglect to seek for relief in its proper application, either for yourself or your friends, then let the blame be upon yourself only, for Providence has now placed within your reach a safe and certain remedy, which has already afforded relief to thousands, and whose healing properties are inextinguishable.

Geo. E. STANTON.

Sing Sing, Dec. 17, 1845.

AGENTS.—G. W. Callender, East Longmeadow; Samuel L. Leach, Wilburham; Shaw & Chapman, So. Wilburham; Norcross & Converse, Monck, J. C. Royce & Co. Wals; Andrews & Merrick, Brimfield; D. F. McGilvray & Co. Palmer Depot.

SUMMER GOODS selling cheap at MCGILVRA'S

Hampden ss.

To either of the Constables in the Town of Palmer in the County of Hampshire.

GREETING.

IN the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts you are directed to notify the inhabitants of the town of Palmer, qualified to vote in elections and in town affairs, to meet at the Town House in said Palmer, on Wednesday the 15th day of July, inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles:—

Article 1st. To choose a Moderator to preside in said meeting.

2. To see if the town will change the location of the Town House from Four Corners to the Depot Village, provided the citizens of said village will indemnify the town from all expense and damages incurred by said alteration.

3. To choose all necessary committees and give them instructions and discharge the present building committee or give them instructions.

4. To see if the town will vote to finish off galleries in the Town House.

5. To see if the town will authorize the Town Treasurer to borrow the loan to pay for building the new Town House, instead of the Building Committee.

6. To see if the town will choose a Committee to meet the County Commissioners when on the road between Ware and Palmer Depot on a petition now pending and instruct said Committee to use their influence to have the upper bridge near Chester Hastings discontinued, and to lay a road down to the old bridge, so called, below said Hastings' house.

7. To hear reports of Committees and act thereon.

8. To choose Committee or Committees and give them instructions.

And you are directed to serve this warrant by posting up attested copies thereof at three usual public places in said Town at least eight days before the time for holding said meeting, and cause the same to be published in the *Palmer Sentinel*.

Hereof fail not and make due return of this Warrant with your doings thereon, to the Town Clerk, at the time and place of meeting aforesaid.

Given under my hands this seventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

JONATHAN TAYLOR, Selectmen of Palmer.

KEYES FOSTER, }
A True Copy. Attest, ELISHA CONVERSE, Constable of Palmer.

PROSPECTUS OF

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

THE LITERARY CHARACTER.

The reputation of the Magazine thus far would be a sufficient guarantee for the future; but that it may be seen that nothing has been left undone to maintain every department of the work, and to elevate the literary as well as pictorial department, we beg leave to announce a host of talented and elegant American writers.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

In addition to the old contributors, whose names and articles have given a high celebrity to the Magazine, a number of new ones, it will be perceived, are added, of worth and note, so that we may fairly say that we have

The Strength of American Talent

ENLISTED IN THE WORK.

William Cullen Bryant, Henry W. Longfellow, James Fenimore Cooper, Richard H. Dana, James K. Paulding, Fitz-Greene Halleck, T. C. Cattan, N. P. Willis, Charles Fenno Hoffman, James Russell Lowell, William Falconer, Henry William Hecert, H. T. Tuckerman, Theodore S. Fay, James H. Manure, Cornelia Mathews, Rev. Walton Colton, Alfred B. Street, George Hall, Albert Pike, N. C. Brooks, Hon. Robert V. Conrad, Edgar A. Poe, William Gilmore Simms, Richard Penn Smith, Epes Sargent, Park Benjamin, Rufus W. Griswold, H. Hastings Weld, Joseph C. Neal, John Inman, Joseph R. Chandler, Robert Morris, William Pitt Palmer, George Lunt, George H. Colton, Reynell Coates, &c., &c.

Miss C. M. Sedgwick, Mrs. Emma C. Embury, Mrs. Frances Sargent, Mrs. Sophia Smith, Mrs. Mary Clavers, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. Anna S. Stephens, Fanny Forester, Mrs. E. F. Hellet, Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, Mrs. Amelia B. Welby, Mrs. M. F. Annan, F. E. F. Mrs. Jane T. Worthington, Mrs. R. S. Nichols.

In addition to this brilliant array of names known to fame, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers, of no ordinary abilities, will give worth and character to the pages of the Magazine.

STERLING CRITICISMS.

The critical department still forms a distinctive character of the work, and will be under the control of a gentleman of critical acumen and repute long established, and held everywhere, second to none for sagacity, and an honest, fearless independence.

The review of Books may, therefore, be expected to be candid and entirely free from the undue puffing which marks the bookseller's hack; but shall be thoroughly impartial and severe just.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The work will be published the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscribers will consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia.

THE LOWEST TERMS.

The proprietors being more desirous of publishing the MAGAZINE and BEST, than the cheapest rate of the Union, while at the same time they are anxious to bring it within the reach of all, offer the following as the LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS: at which they can afford the work in its elegant style for 1846.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE FOR A SINGLE COPY.

Or, TWO COPIES YEARLY FOR FIVE DOLLARS, invariably in advance, post paid.

FOR TEN DOLLARS CASH, FREE OF POSTAGE, FIVE COPIES OF GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE OR GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE AND FIVE COPIES OF NEAL'S SATURDAY GAZETTE.

FOR TWENTY DOLLARS CASH, ELEVEN COPIES OF THE MAGAZINE WILL BE FORWARDED, and a copy GRATIS, to the Postmaster or others forwarding the money.

[?] Editors who may copy this prospectus entire, and send a copy, marked with ink, addressed to the Saturday Evening Post, (which will save the postage on newspapers,) shall be promptly furnished with the Magazine.

Address, post paid, GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO.

No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

LADIES' GLOVES & HOSIERY.

A FULL assortment at low prices, at MCGILVRA'S.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for the liberality with which they have continued to patronize his establishment, would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to large invoices of Rich and reasonable

Dry Goods,

Which he is this week receiving from the N. York and Boston Markets, which having been bought at the low prices which prevail late in the business season, can and will be sold at less prices than Goods bought early can possibly be afforded. Among them may be found

Cashmere, Broche, Stradilla,
BERAGE AND BALZORINE SHAWLS, together with Scarfs, Cravats, Long Shawls, &c., &c., "too numerous to particularize."

New Styles Organdie Gingham, Muslins, and Lawns, Gingham Muslins, Gingham Lawns, Plaid Gingham, Berages, Balzorines, Repped Cashmires, Silks, Mous de Laines, Graduated Robes, White Embroidered and Colored, Alpines, Alpacaes, Silk and Cotton Warp, Fancy and Mourning Prints, with every other variety of new and desirable

DRESS GOODS!

German, French, English and American Broadcloths, Black and Fancy Colors, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings in great variety of color, quality and price; Gambroons, Bro. Linens, Linen Drills, Indigo Checks, Denims, Lastings, Croton Coatings, Cordingtons, Merino Cassimeres, Blue Drills, Molekins, Corduroy, &c., &c.,

FOR MEN AND BOYS SUMMER WEAR.

Lace, Striped, Checked and Plain Muslins, Barred, Striped and Corded Cambrics, Swiss Mulls and Muslins, Scotch and India Cambrics, Striped, Plaid and Embroidered, Curtain Muslins, Crimped Dimity, &c., in the way of

WHITE GOODS.

Carpetings in good variety of style and quality—Bro. and Bleached Cottons, Tickings, Burlaps, Table Linen, Birds Eye, Russia and Scotch Diapers, Crash, Napping, Looking Glasses, and a lot of the best pure White Live Geese Feathers, ever offered in this market, in the way of

FURNISHING GOODS.

Ladies will find a new assortment of Bonnets, of the Latest and Best styles, just received from New York, of Florence, English Pedal, Birds Eye, Lace and Neapolitan, with trimmings to match.

Gentlemen will find

An extensive assortment of Fashionable Hats from the manufacturers of Paris, Florence, New York and Boston, which with a good stock of Caps, Cravats, Bosoms and Collars, ready made Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Goat Downings, &c., will be offered them at prices which cannot fail to make them ready purchasers.

I KEEP FOR CARPENTERS

An assortment of Bench Planes, Moulding Tools, Bench Screws, Plane Handles, Saw Handles, Saws, Framing and Firmer Chisels, Gouges, Dividers, Compasses, Callipers, Finers, Files, Shingling and Lathing Hatchets, Hand Axes, Broad Axes, Adzes, and a larger and better stock of

HARD-WARE GENERALLY,

than can be found at any other store in this vicinity. A large variety of

STONE WARE,

from one of the best Potteries in the Union, with a very general assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Earthen Ware,

POETRY.

For the Sentinel.

To the Memory of John A. Brooks.

BY S. W. G.

Brother, dear lost brother—we miss thee from thy
accustomed seat,
When deep silence, or voice of vacancy, of our loss
doth speak;
Thy familiar tread falls not now on our listening
waiting ear;
That sweet voice in tones of gentle kindness, we
no longer hear.
At church, our daily toil, or rural walk, which
thou'st wont to share,
In a moment of dreamy thought we fancy thou
art there,
A glance, or a retrospective view will break the
halcyon spell,
Then pass again, the darkened, pallid cheek,
the last farewell.
We feel that thou art gone, gone—for all around
echoes gone;
Thought queries, is he gone? Thought breaking
into sighs answers, gone;
We saw each familiar face, but thy impress
none can find;
All we now possess, is thy low'd image graven on
our mind.
Time with its busy fingers may round the keenness
of our grief,
To father, mother, sister, brother, sure naught can
bring relief;
Nor seek we such, if with it comes forgetfulness
of thee—
Forget thee, ne'er! memory steeped in sorrow our
choice would be.
Yet hope (sorrow's only sister) whispers, we shall
meet again;
Yes, we one by one shall fall like autumn leaf, or
summer grain,
Till we an unbroken, happy group, have crossed
death's turbid main,
And greetings joyous give on Heaven's paradisaical
plain.
Ware Village, June 23d, 1846.

For the Fourth of July.

1. Wake! Wake! 'tis Freedom's day!
All hail! the joyous Morn;
Sound, sound your choicest lay,
Proclaim a Nation born.
Chorus—With heart and voice, our notes we raise
In grateful praise, and loud rejoice.
2. Hark! Hark! the eagle proclaims
America be free;
Remember their names,
Who gave us liberty.
Chorus—With heart and voice, &c.
3. Shout! Shout! each Hero's name,
Who, field or battle won,
The deeds and deathless fame,
Of Gallie Washington.
Chorus—With heart and voice, &c.
4. Hail! Hail! our happy land,
Where art and science dwell;
Where science takes her stand,
And man is born to excel.
Chorus—With heart and voice, &c.
5. Look! Look! how States arise,
How far our lines extend,
What empires witness rise,
Where will our limits end.
Chorus—With heart and voice, &c.
6. See! See! our flowing wealth,
Roll in on every side;
Our daughters glow in health,
Our Son's their Country's pride.
Chorus—With heart and voice, &c.
7. Soon! Soon! the Tyrant's brow,
Will tremble like his throne,
To him no vassals bow,
But worship God alone.
Chorus—With heart and voice, &c.
8. Rise! Rise! ye nations all,
To equal rights and laws;
Rise, rise, at Freedom's call,
And Heaven defend your cause.
Chorus—With heart and voice, &c.

For the Sentinel.

Enigma.

I am composed of 11 letters;
My 5 4 10 7 and 11 has no end;
My 1 5 1 4 and 1 is an Egyptian drug;
My 2 3 1 5 and 11 is the title of a Duke;
My 7 9 8 and 11 is a musical instrument;
My 5 6 and 8 is often done in playing
cards;
My 1 2 9 and 11 is often caught at the
west;
My 2 4 7 and 1 is a river in N. America;
My 1 9 2 11 and 3 is used by carpenters;
My 8 11 and 1 is used by most people;
My 8 1 0 8 1 and 3 is the name of a man
who lives in Asia; my last reversed, dis-
closes and repeats the name of a thief
that has been caught by my 5 1 and 8.
My whole is the occupation of the au-
thor.

An answer is requested.

HUMOROUS.

An America gentleman some years ago,
was showing an Irishman the figures of a
ship very elegantly painted upon a wall at
Harlem, when the Irishman, after view-
ing it with evident marks of delight, ex-
claimed,
"By St. Patrick, it is mighty beautiful;
I am sure it was never done in this coun-
try."
"How can that be," said the American,
"when you see it upon the wall?"
"Arrah! and so it is," replied the other,
much embarrassed at his own want of
observation, "but I mean he who did it
never was here."

This line is indispensable, so they say.

For the Sentinel.

Oregon.

NUMBER XVI.

Validity of Kendrick's purchases—Con- firmation of the Indian Titles.

The titles of lands in Oregon belonging
to the heirs of Kendrick and the Compa-
ny are based on lawful transactions. The
validity of the purchases will not be de-
nied by any sound jurist in this enlightened
age and country. There are, however,
some doubts as to the particular extent
and boundaries of the Company's lands.
Notwithstanding their deeds were with-
held by Kendrick's Clerk, Howell, who
planned to realize a sum of money for
them, there is still substantial evidence of
their having been executed by the Indian
Chiefs, and authenticated by a notary at
Manilla, and having embraced a part if
not the whole of the country between Fuca's
Sea and Bulfinch harbor.

Though Kendrick acted in the capacity
of a private man, he was in the exercise
of his natural right to make any kind of
contracts with the Indians of that section
of the territory. He was at liberty to buy
of them furs or land as he pleased. No
event or circumstance, moral or political,
had happened to him, or transpired to ab-
rogate this right, or to alienate it from
him; or in any manner to impair it. His
right to buy the Indian territory inter-
vening Fuca's Sea and the Valley of the
Columbia was as perfect as any other of
his natural rights. That of Great Britain
or the United States could be no better;
because in the year of the purchase no
civilized nation held a right of sovereignty,
or guardianship over the people. I have
shown that neither Spain nor the United
States had this right. The latter pre-
tended to none. Our Government
knew comparatively nothing of that coun-
try till some years after the purchase.

This very act, with others performed by
Kendrick and Gray at that time, furnish-
ed the best ground of the American claim.
It is apparent, England possessed no ex-
clusive rights on that side of the contin-
ent. The British plenipotentiaries have
recently asserted rights in Oregon, and
have prevailed in contending for a division
of that goodly land. They pretend to have
derived from Spain rights which they say
are recognized in the treaty of 1790, set-
tling the Nootka Sound difficulty. But it
is evident they acquired no rights what-
ever, by virtue of that treaty, which they
did not previously possess, in common with
other maritime nations. This will appear
from a careful perusal of its articles.—
Three of them only need be examined.

In article 1st it reads—"The buildings
and tracts of land situated on the north-
west coast of the continent of North Am-
erica, or on the lands adjacent to that con-
tinent, of which the subjects of his Brit-
anic Majesty were dispossessed about the
month of April, 1789, by a Spanish officer,
shall be restored to said British subjects." It
was ascertained in 1792, at Nootka, that
the Spanish and British commissioners,
Quadra and Vancouver, that Capt. Meares
in his memorial to parliament had made
misrepresentations; and had deceived the
British nation. It was found that no
British subject had ever possessed "build-
ings or tracts of lands" on that coast, and
were, therefore not dispossessed of any.—
No buildings or lands were "restored to
said British subjects," and no rights in this
way were obtained by them.

Art. 3d. "It is stipulated
that their respective subjects shall not be
disturbed or molested either in navigating
or carrying on their fisheries in the Pacific
Ocean, or in the South Seas, or in land-
ing on the coasts of those seas, in places
not already occupied, for the purpose of car-
rying on their commerce with the natives
of the country, or of making settlements
there." The word settlements as here ap-
plied, means temporary establishments,
or temporary huts and buildings for the
purpose of carrying on commerce with the
natives.

Art. 4. "It is moreover
expressly stipulated that British subjects
shall not navigate, or carry on their fish-
eries in the said seas within the space of
ten leagues from any part of the coast al-
ready occupied by Spain." Mark the par-
ticular expression—already occupied by
Spain. Now, in number VIII of my re-
marks, I have proved, that in 1790, Spain
was occupying all places north of Fuca's
sea; and that previous to that year she
planted a colony on Quadra's Island. The
Islands in that sea and all the country
about Nootka Sound were at the date of
the treaty, actually already occupied.

To the country south of Fuca's Sea, as
far down as the 38th degree of lat, the
Spaniards had no good claim, and had
no rights; for they had only made coast-
wise discoveries of a that then densely
peopled country; and cursory and const-
wavy surveys. It is preposterous to sup-
pose, they could give what they did not
possess.
Great Britain has more than once ad-
mitted that she had no rights in Oregon
previous to this treaty. Now, I would ask,
what rights of domain or empire are rec-
ognizable in the articles of the treaty
above cited? The answer must be, none
—then, none did she possess. The treaty
was not intended to acknowledge rights.
It was dictated by England; and Spain,
to avoid War, signed it. There were no
rights individual or national, nor any

other thing to invalidate the purchases
made by Kendrick, either for himself or
the company. I will here repeat: those
for himself which are all situated north of
the 49th parallel, were permitted and ex-
pressly allowed by the proper authority of
his Catholic Majesty.

The claimants, in 1840, presented a pe-
tition to Congress, asking a confirmation
of their land titles. Now, the Oregon
question being settled, it is hoped this
worthy subject will be called up; and that
illustrious body who have ever been just
to the citizens, will duly consider its mer-
its. The fathers of the land will not re-
fuse to pay deserved respect to the mem-
ory of those public benefactors to whom the
people have long been indebted for ser-
vices, which, to say the least, have led to
the present prosperous and happy state
of things in Oregon. They will not slight-
ly consider the claims of the sons of Ken-
drick, who in the true spirit of an Ameri-
can, declared in his letter to Mr Jefferson
that he had made the purchases, having
the interests of his country in view. They
will not grudgingly remunerate the sons
of those other patriotic citizens who free-
ly risked their property, and incurred
heavy losses to advance the growth, and
increase the strength of the infant Repub-
lic.

As most of the evidence necessary to
show the particular locality and extent of
the purchases lying in our part of Oregon,
are lost; and of course cannot be produced,
it would be no more than justice on the
part of our National Legislature to grant
said lands, instead of resolving a confirma-
tion of the titles.

The petitioners would be satisfied with
a grant of other lands in lieu of those on
Quadra's Island; within the British dis-
trict of Oregon; where the purchases
are clearly defined, and the tenure of the
titles are undoubted.

Let there be granted to the petitioners a
tract of country bounded on the west by
the Pacific Ocean; on the north and east
by the sea of Juan De Fuca; and on the
south by the 47th degree of latitude. Let
the following be the conditions of the grant:

First—that there be given to each male
Indian whose usual residence is within the
limits of said tract, a lot of land, and ag-
ricultural utensils; and there be furnish-
ed Indian youth of both sexes such means
for their intellectual and moral improve-
ment as shall be enjoyed by the whole
population. These things should be paid
them in relinquishment of their original
claim upon the lands, instead of new-rum,
lead, arsenic, and black pills.

Second—that one-tenth of the grant be
reserved for hospitals, and other charita-
ble institutions; and for internal im-
provements.

Third—that there be settled on the
lands within five years from the passage
of the law, two thousand male persons,
including those already there. Now can
a man be a man and oppose the passage
of a law so just to the petitioners, and so
humane to the native population of that
territory?

As far as it regards encouragement to
settlers, it might as well comport with
the public interests to grant lands to the pe-
titioners, composing a numerous and re-
spectable body of our citizens, as to many
of the bloody men, now in that territory,
who have gone there to bring into use
alms-houses and penitentiaries, and to
poison the pure streams of social happi-
ness.

HALL J. KELLEY.

MORRIS'S NATIONAL PRESS.

A JOURNAL FOR HOME.

A Repository of Letters; A Record of Art;
A Mirror of Passing Events.
Is Published every Saturday, in the city of
New York.

AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

This elegant, refined and valuable FAM-
ILY NEWSPAPER, is established upon a
plan that combines the highest resources
of NATIONAL TALENT with the best ele-
ments of extensive popularity, and at so
trifling an annual cost, as to place it with-
in the convenient reach of

ALL CLASSES OF SOCIETY.

The following are the most EXTRAORDI-
NARY INDUCEMENTS EVER offered by any
publisher for forming Clubs. We never do
things by halves. In making a present to
our friends, we wish it to be a valuable
one—one that will be gratefully re-
ceived, and one that will be worth preserv-
ing. In this spirit—and with the desire of
extending our already wide-spread and
daily increasing circulation, we offer

TO POSTMASTERS AND OTHERS.

These inducements to form Clubs.

I.—For \$5, we will send three copies of
the NATIONAL PRESS for one year, and a
copy of WILLIS'S EPHEMERAL, complete,
which retails at one dollar!

II.—For \$10, we will send seven copies of
the NATIONAL PRESS for one year, and a
complete set of WILLIS'S DASHES AT
LIFE, in five parts, which retails at two
dollars and fifty cents!

III.—For \$15, we will send twelve copies of
the NATIONAL PRESS for one year, and a
copy of the Mirror Library—a splendid
octavo volume, handsomely bound, which
retails at three dollars!

IV.—For \$20, we will send seventeen cop-
ies of the NATIONAL PRESS for one year, and
a copy of the Complete Works of N. P.
Willis, an elegant octavo volume of 1000
pages, which retails at five dollars!

Subscriptions, orders, remittances, and
all communications to be addressed (post
paid) to

GEORGE P. MORRIS,
No. 107 Fulton-street, New-York.

A FEW pieces more of those Black German
Cloths, which have given so good satisfac-
tion just received and for sale at the depot store.

D. F. MCGILVAY.

UNRIVALLED FAMILY MEDICINE.

Norman's Peruvian Bitters:

VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR.

ARE a mild and sure remedy for all diseases aris-
ing from a deranged or unhealthy condition
of the stomach and digestive organs—such as dys-
pepsia or indigestion, jaundice, sour stomach, head-
ache, dizziness, loss of appetite, diarrhoea, dysen-
tery, flatulence, morning sickness, pains in the side,
back or limbs, drowsiness after eating, an under-
termination of blood to the head, faintness, piles,
liver complaint, and general debility.

The Peruvian Bitters are likewise particularly
calculated for females, to remove obstructions and
restore nature in a sure and salutary manner; and
also for curing the various kinds of humor which af-
fect the body externally. Their operation is mild,
but effectual causing no griping, or disagreeable
feeling; they stimulate the vessels of the intestines,
wherely they cleanse the whole alimentary canal,
and remove from the stomach and bowels the vari-
ous impurities which are constantly collecting
around them—they most effectually cleanse, purify
and promote a fresh and brisk circulation of the
blood; renovate the diseased and languid organs of
the system, bring nature into its legitimate chan-
nel, and restore health and cheerfulness to the de-
pressing invalid.

One great advantage that the Peruvian Bitters
have over any other remedy yet discovered, in the
above complaints, is, that in restoring every func-
tion to its proper order, they do not reduce the sys-
tem, so that tonics are required, but may be taken
with perfect safety at any time, without particular
attention to diet or exercise, as they aid the stom-
ach in digesting its food, and enable the patient to
pursue his ordinary business with renewed ener-
gy.

Orders for the Peruvian Bitters in any quantity
addressed to A. BLODGETT, Palmer Depot,
will be promptly attended to.
For sale also, by H. G. Hale, Thordike; E.
Bond, Bondsville; A. Shumway, Three Rivers;
Wm. Sigourney, Wilbraham No. Village; R. R.
Wright, Wilbraham; Wm. N. Packard, Norcross &
Converse, Monson; Wm. Olmsted & Co. No. Fac-
tory, and Hale & Olmsted, So. Factory, Monson;
Andrews & Merrick, Brimfield; A. Blair, Warren;
H. M. Bolton, Stafford (Furnace Village).

LOOK AT THIS!

Palmer Depot Lumber Yard.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he
has opened a Lumber Yard, at Palmer Depot,
thirty rods west of Palmer Hotel, where he will keep
all kinds of Lumber kept in any yard in the County;
and would invite all those about to purchase Lum-
ber, to call and examine his assortment, among
which are the following kinds—

WHITE PINE, WHITE WOOD, CHERRY,
MAPLE, BLACK WALNUT,
MAHOGANY, &c. &c.

He will also keep a good assortment of Shingles
and Clapboards, and his prices will be found to be
as low as at any other yard in the County. Call
and examine and satisfy yourselves.

N. W. PRIME,
Palmer Depot, May 12, 1846. 13-6t

GEORGE H. HUDSON & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN ALL THE VARIETIES OF
English, German, French and American
Broadcloths, Cassimeres, & Vesting.

—ALSO—

Is ready made clothing, and Gents' furnishing
goods, at the

Merchants' Exchange Clothing Establishment,
WAKE VILLAGE, MASS. 13

J. D. BARBER,

Fashionable Tailor,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

Garments made in the best style and war-
ranted to fit.

Particular attention is paid to cutting where the
Garment is to be made out of the shop.
Palmer Depot, Jan. 12, 1846.

A. BLODGETT,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

3 DOORS WEST OF THE PALMER HOTEL,
North side of the Railroad,
PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

Watches and Clocks of all kinds carefully repair-
ed and warranted.

JUST RECEIVED FROM

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON,

a supply of his noted

Sherry Wine Bitters,

in Bottles and papers, of the efficacy of which nu-
merous "certificates" can be exhibited.
20-2m A. ALLEN.

To Hat Braiders!

100,000

PALM-LEAF HATS WANTED!!

N. F. ROGERS & CO. are ready to supply broad-
leaves with Palm-Leaf, and will pay good prices
for Hats. Constant employment given to good
braiders. Please call at their store on the hill, No.
Factory Village, Monson, formerly occupied by A.
Rogers & Co. 23-6t
Monson, June 1, 1846.

To Builders

AND OTHERS!!

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish all
kinds of Lumber at the Albany price, with the
addition of freight. Purchasers are invited to call
and learn prices and examine quality before purchas-
ing. The Lumber Yard is near the depot store.
N. B. A large lot of Yellow and White Pine,
and Spruce Flooring, all ready for living on hand.
D. F. MCGILVAY.

Wanted!

THOUSAND First-rate Butternut Boards, in
exchange for Furniture or cash.

A. H. LONGLEY,
Palmer Depot, April 1. 12

Hats! Hats!!

SOME beautiful style Drab and Black Hats, now
offered for sale at

MCGILVAY'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL persons visiting this place are particularly
invited to call and see my splendid stock of
Goods, which is made of from the smallest and less
important article to the largest and most desirable
article, which is kept for sale in almost any estab-
lishment. Goods warranted to be what they are re-
presented.
D. F. MCGILVAY.

Paints, Oils & Glass.

ARE now selling at such prices at the depot
store, that all who wish to purchase need not
think of purchasing cheaper, at any place in the
county.
D. F. MCGILVAY.

GINGHAMS & LAWNS.

SPLENDID styles selling at a great discount, at
MCGILVAY'S.

CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS

WARE, Paper Hangings, Feather, Carpets, and
all kinds of Furnishing Goods, selling
cheap at

MCGILVAY'S.

Summer Goods.

SELLING off at great bargains, at the depot
store to make room for Fall Goods.

D. F. MCGILVAY.

THE subscriber has just received a large addi- tion to his extensive stock of Gents' Thin Boots and Ladies' Shoes, which he is selling at re- markably low prices.

D. F. MCGILVAY.

DR. TAYLOR'S

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT!

FROM 375 Bowery New York, for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Liver
Complaint and Rheumatism at the Lungs.
Read the following certificates.

NEW YORK, March, 1845.
Dear Doctor,—I am now connected with the De-
mocratic Advocate, Williamsburg, and am hap-
pily able to state, for the information of every body,
the wonderful effects of your TAYLOR'S BAL-
SAM OF LIVERWORT, 375 Bowery, on my-
self. About five years since, all my acquaintances
about me pronounced me to be past all hope of cure
from fixed consumption, which seemed to mark me
as a sure victim. I had a violent cough, for six
months almost incessant, preventing me from sleep-
ing more than half an hour at a time. I had profuse
night sweats, violent pain in the side and chest, ex-
pectorated largely, was greatly exhausted, and re-
duced almost to a skeleton. I commenced using
this medicine, and in three days I felt sure of being
cured. I was so much relieved by it. In my case it
acted like a perfect charm. I am entirely well,
and I have recommended it to hundreds since, and
it has cured nearly all the most possible cases of
fixed consumption by all means to use steadily
Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, 375 Bowery,
and my word for it, they will be cured. I can be
seen and referred to at any time, at the office of the
Democratic Advocate, Williamsburg, L. I.

Yours truly,
A. N. CHAPIN.

Extract, dated Orange, N. J. March 1, 1845.
Dear Doctor,—About five years since I was taken
with spitting of blood, with cough. The blood was
bright red color. I had two attacks, and I was cured
entirely by one bottle of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of
Liverwort, of 375 Bowery.

Isaac P. Baldwin,
Signed.

Sworn to before me, the 1st day of March, 1845.
H. C. TOWNSE, Com. of Decds.

Honesdale, Penn., April 22, 1845.

Dear Doctor,—This is to certify that I have been
suffered for a number of years with a disease of the
lungs, which had reduced me to the verge of the
grave. All medical aid proved unavailing, and I was at-
tacked by the weakness of my constitution, which age
had materially impaired, felt that I could not much
longer battle the disease. At this time I was recom-
mended to try Dr. Taylor's Genuine Balsam of
Liverwort, from 375 Bowery. I did so, and by its
efficacy can with safety say, I have been almost re-
stored to health, and as the smallest infant or the strong-
est adult. All those who are afflicted with the
diseases of the Lungs and Liver, I would especially
urge to avail themselves of this sovereign remedy.
This certificate can be relied upon, and comes from
one of the oldest inhabitants of this town.

JOHN GARRETT.

The above certificate we have the pleasure to
send you, with permission to publish it.

Yours truly,
J. N. SNYDER.

N. B.—Price reduced. Large bottles, \$1.50—
small bottles, \$1.00.

Agents, D. F. McGilvay & Co., Palmer Depot;
George Nye, Belchertown; W. N. Packard, Mon-
son.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

THIS remedy for worms is one of the most ex-
traordinary ever used. It effectually eradicates
worms of every sort, from children and adults.
It cannot harm the smallest infant or the strong-
est adult. There is no mercury or mineral in it.
Mercury is the basis of most worm remedies; and
the remedy is sometimes worse than the disease.—
So never use lozenges, but rely upon this. Every
person will be convinced on one trial, that it is the
most perfect cure ever invented.

The immense sale that this vermifuge has, is a
sure test of its value and the estimation in which it
is held by families. It would be quite too expen-
sive to publish a volume of certificates that have
been given for this article, and the users of it are
requested to spread the name to all persons whom
they think may be benefited by it.

We call on all good citizens to make known the
effects of this wonderful remedy.

Remember and ask for Kolmstock's Vermifuge;
the one that has become known to you through the
advertisement should be used in justice to the prop-
rietors.

STARTLING FACTS.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost every
year with worms, when some other cause has been
supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scrofula or liver
woman or child exists but what is sooner or later
troubled with this complaint.

Sold by CONNOR & ROSS, 19 Tremont Row,
Boston—also, by ABNER ALLEN, Palmer Depot.